THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Published by NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *near the S. W. corner of the Diamond—Weekly Paper, Two Dollars per year, in advance—Semi-Weekly Paper, Four Dollars per year, in advance.*

VOL. 48. TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1833. NO. 35.

White Wheat Flour.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF FLOUR—manufactured for family use, (at West Wheeling Steam Mill,) will be kept constantly on hand by McKEE, CLARKE & Co., No. 39 Water street.

December 21—1mo.

SLEIGHING.

AN *Elegant Two Horse Sleigh*—from the North—of Modern and approved Model, and superior finish. Just received and for sale by JOHN DALZELL & Co.,

December 14—tf 170 Liberty street.

Read This!

THE Proprietor of a large Body of land in the West, and in a very healthy region of country, wishing to settle it, would give one or more persons, of respectable character, skilled in farming, and particularly in grazing all kinds of Cattle and Sheep, very advantageous terms to act as agents, and partners in a joint Grazing, and perhaps Milling concern, for which the property is peculiarly adapted, affording a rich and extensive range, a good market, available Water Power, and an abundance of Stone Coal. None but those who can produce undeniable testimonials to their character and qualifications need apply; but it is believed that any person, qualified as above, and making early application, *in person*, if practicable, at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, will have it in his power to enter upon a business of certain and great profit to the enterprising.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 16, 1832.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 44 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationery,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.

N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Fittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, I therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, I White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Sube's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3 in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.

January 21.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Eastern Markets, and offer for sale

A large and well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

To which they invite the attention of their friends.

Also, on hand, Five Tons Scorched Salts; 200 bushels Dried Apples.

DICKEY & CAROTHERS.

Dec. 21, 1832.—tf

New Works.

THE complete Poetical Works of Johanna Baillie; first American Edition, in 1 vol.

2. History of Switzerland; being vol. 19, of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia,

3. Stories from Italian Writers, with a Literal Interlinear Translation, on Locke's Plan of Classical Instruction; Illustrated with Notes.

4. A Memoir of Felix Neff, Pastor of the High Alps, and of his Labors among the French Protestants of Dauphine; by William Stephen Gilly, M. A. Prebendary of Durham, and Vicar of Norham. Just received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 44 Market st. opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
Jan. 1, 1833.—4t.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1832—tf

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, may 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

New Hardware Store,

NO 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

JUST received, and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,

200 bbls. No 2, MACKEREL;
50 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
100 bbls. ROSIN;
5,000 lbs. Superior LAMP BLACK.

Pittsburgh, June 8.

Notice to Creditors, &c.

SAMUEL STEVENSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, having assigned all his Goods, Merchandise, Accounts, and Effects to the subscribers, in trust, for the benefit of his creditors, as named in his deed of Assignment. All persons indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned; and those having claims against him, will present them for settlement.

WILLIAM BELL, Jr.
JOHN ALEXANDER,
THOMAS STEVENSON.

August 14—tf

FOR SALE,

A TWO Story Brick Dwelling House and Lot, in Diamond Alley, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

For terms, enquire of

GEORGE COCHRAN, of R'd

Dec. 3.—6w

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer is vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞ A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed o their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, (*the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,*) where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE pleasantly situated on the south side of the Monongahela river, a few perches above the Bridge Apply to the subscriber.

FREDERICK BAUSMAN

may 11, 1822.—tf

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. }
Hamilton Stewart, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,

LOT No. 232, at the corner of Second street and Chancery Lane, Pittsburgh. For terms, apply to JOHN SNYDER,
WILLIAM HAYS,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

Sept. 25.—3mo.

RECEIVED,

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Cerouns Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to

A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.

April 5—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

WANTED,

TWENTY Shares Bank of Pittsburgh Stock, for which a liberal premium will be allowed. Apply to

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

may 25.

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

march 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

DENTIST.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT'S OFFICE—No. 78 Liberty Street, corner of Evans' Alley.

P. S. Dentists can be furnished with his beautiful Porcelain Teeth. Oct. 12, 1832.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE *Centre Building* in the range of Four Story Brick Houses recently erected on Market street, between 4th street and the Diamond Possession will be given on the first day of January. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or in his absence, to Mr. James B. Irwin.

WILLIAM W. IRWIN.

November 22, 1832.—tf

CANVASSED HAMS.

JUST received, in superior order, 1000 CANVASSED HAMS—for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.,

Nov. 13—tf Water street.

THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

IS now open for the reception of Young Ladies, in that elegant, commodious, and delightfully situated mansion, lately occupied by Mrs. Agnes Irwin, on Erin Hill, one mile east of the city of Pittsburgh, near the right bank of the Monongahela river.

The design of the Institute is to impart an *accurate and thorough knowledge of all the solid and polite branches of female education;* and, having employed the assistance of several ladies of distinguished learning and accomplishments, the proprietors hope to fulfil the design.

The general classification of Studies, and Terms of Instruction in the Institute, are as follow:—

Orthography, Reading, Writing, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, and Plain Sewing, $4 per term.

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Chronology, Elements of History, Rhetoric, and Needle Work, $6.

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Botany, Geology, Composition, Moral Philosophy, Elocution, and Fancy Work, $7.

History, Geometry, Astronomy, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Elements of Criticism, Composition, and Elocution, $8.

Elocution, Intellectual Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Domestic Economy, comprehending the Intellectual, Moral, and Manual branches of this department, $10.

French, Spanish, and Italian, each $8.

Music on the Guitar, Piano Forte, and Harp, including the use of the instruments for practice, each $13.

Drawing and Painting, $6. Painting on Velvet, with theorems, $4. Bronzing and Painting in the Chinese style, $20 per course.

Board, instruction in Callesthenics, Weekly Lectures on Etiquette and Polite Manners, Fuel, Candle-light, Pew Rent, and general superintendence, $2 50 per week. ☞ All bills payable quarterly in advance.

Those who prefer the arrangement, may have their daughters boarded and instructed in *all* the branches taught in the Institute, at the rate of $200 per annum.

Dr. Lacey and his Institute have the honor of being recommended to the public confidence and patronage, by the following distinguished gentlemen:

E. T. Throop, Governor of the State of N. Y.; Edward P. Livingston, Lieut. Governor, do.; Rev. Eliphalet Nott, D. D. President of Union College; Reuben H. Walworth, Chancellor of the State of New York; A. Flagg, Secretary of State; Silas Wright, Jr. Comptroller; James Porter, Register in Chancery; John Townsend, Mayor of the city of Albany; Alonzo Potter, A. M. Professor of Belles Lettres and Moral Philosophy Union College; P. A. Proal, A. M. Prof. of the French language and literature, U. Canada; T. R. Beck, M. D. Prof. in the Col. of Phy & Sur. of the W. District, and Principal of the Albany Academy; Rt. Rev. B. T. Onderdonk, D. D. Bishop of the Diocese of N. York, and Prof. of the nature, ministry and polity of the church in the G. T. Sem.; Rev. Thomas Lyell, D. D. Rector of Christ Church, N. Y.; Rev. George Upfold, D. D. Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh; Rev. John Ludlow, D. D. Pastor of the North D. Reformed Church, Albany; Rev. W. B. Sprague, D. D. Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Albany; Rev. Thomas Burch, Pastor of the North Methodist E. Church, Albany; Rev. James Martin, A. M. Pastor of Associate Church, Albany.

☞ There will be a vacation of four weeks, in August; of one in November; one in February, and one in May.

☞ For further particulars, refer to the Prospecus, or to the Subscriber,

WM. B. LACEY.

October 2, 1832.—1ysw

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Len Thalers,
Louisd'ors.	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected.

Interest allowed on Special Deposits.

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

GEORGE A. COOK.
Oct. 23 Exchange Broker.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

Darlington & Peebles,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON.
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.

Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the Market House in Second street.

WHEREAS, from the increased and increasing population of that portion of the city lying east of Wood street, it is deemed proper to build a market house in Second street, on the ground granted for that purpose by the late Col. James O'Hara, and accepted by the city. Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That from and after the passing of this ordinance, market shall be held on every Tuesday and Friday in the market house proposed to be erected in Second street, in the same manner and under the same regulations and restrictions as are now imposed on the market house in the Diamond.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any butcher or other person, to vend any article, either of meat, poultry, vegetable or other products usually sold in market, after the erection of said building, or any other place than the said market house, on the days above specified, under a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Mayor to designate one of the city constables to attend said market house, who shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as one of those employed in the market house in the Diamond.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the fines imposed by the second section of this ordinance, shall be recoverable before the Mayor or any of the Aldermen, in like manner as other penalties imposed by former ordinances are recoverable.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of December, 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
January 11, 1833.—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the cleaning the streets of the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled*, That, for the purpose of more effectual and economical cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys of the city, it shall be divided into two wards, as follows, viz: Beginning on the Monongahela river, on the west side of Market street, thence up Market to the south side of Liberty street, thence up the south side of Liberty street to the city line, shall be termed the EAST WARD.

SECT. 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That a committee of Councils, to be styled the Street Committee, shall be appointed each year, whose duty it shall be, in conjunction with the Mayor and Street Commissioners, to enter into contracts for the cleansing of the streets, lanes, and alleys, in the above named Wards:—And that the said Committee, Mayor, and Street Commissioners, shall specify in the said contracts when, and how often several streets, lanes, and alleys shall be cleansed by the contractors above mentioned.

SECT. 3. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That on the second Tuesday in January next, and on the same days in each year, the City Councils shall, in joint ballot, elect an additional street commissioner, who shall receive the like salary, possess the same power, and be subject to the like restrictions as the present street commissioner.

SECT. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted*, That any ordinance hereby altered or supplied, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Councils, the 31st day of December, 1832.

JOHN GRAHAM,
President Common Council.
E. J. ROBERTS, Clerk Common Council.
JAMES ROSS,
President Select Council.
WM. PENTLAND, Clerk Select Council.
January 11, 1833.—3t.

TO LET,

THE Upper Rooms of the new house, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, suitable for offices. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Apply to

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
January 1—tf No. 42 Market street.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent—the business of the firm will be settled by James Adams, Jr.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.
W. H. DENNY.

January 1, 1833.

JAS. ADAMS, JR.

HAVING purchased the interest of Wm. H. Denny in the late firm, continues the *GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS* at his Ware House, Water street.

JAS. ADAMS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE.

THE interest of the late M. S. Mason in the Pennsylvania Rolling Mill, (being one third of the concern) is offered for sale on advantageous terms.

It is believed that the investment will prove a safe and profitable one. Terms of payment will be made easy. For further information, apply to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., or
JAMES RIDDLE.

Dec. 25.—tf.

NEW INVENTION.

Faber's Patent Clover Mill.

GEORGE FABER, of Chambersburgh, and Edward Faber, of the city of Pittsburgh, having obtained Letters Patent for a Machine for Hulling and Cleaning Clover Seed, White Caps and Smut from Wheat, &c., are now prepared to sell Machines, or Counties' and States' Rights to make, vend or use them. Persons feeling disposed to avail themselves of this useful invention, can see a Machine in operation, and obtain all necessary information concerning it, by applying at the Machine Card Manufactory of Geo. Faber & Sons, No. 116 Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to George Faber, Chambersburgh, Pa.

Mills constructed agreeably to this invention, may be worked by manual labor, and will hull without any injury to the seed. A Wind Mill may be attached to the Clover Mill, so that all kinds of grain may be cleaned.

Letters on the subject, addressed as above, will meet immediate attention.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 9, 1832.—tf.

A. W. FOSTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed to the Diamond, west of the Court House, and next door to the office of the 'Pittsburgh Gazette.'

April 3, 1832.—wly

POETRY.

DEATH.

BY THE REV. W. O. PEABODY.

Lift high the curtain's drooping fold,
And let the evening's sun light in:
I would not that my heart grew cold,
Before its better years begin;
'Tis well at such an early hour—
So calm and pure—a sinking ray
Should shine into the heart, with power
To drive its darker thoughts away.

The bright, young thoughts of early days,
Shall gather in my memory now,
And not the latter cares, whose trace
Is stamped so deeply on my brow;
What though those days return no more,
The sweet remembrance is not vain—
For heaven is waiting to restore
The childhood of my soul again.

Let no impatient mourner stand
In hollow sadness near my bed—
But let me rest upon the hand,
And let me hear that *gentle* tread
Of her whose kindness long ago,
And still unworn away by years,
Has made my weary eye-lids flow
With *grateful* and admiring tears!

I *go*—but let no plaintive tone
The moment's grief of friendship tell;
And let no proud and graven stone
Say where the weary slumber well;
A few short hours—and then for Heaven!
Let sorrow all its tears dismiss—
For who would mourn the warning given,
Which calls as from a world like this!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette.

VIRGINIA.

We publish, to-day, at length, the resolutions reported to the Virginia Legislature, on the movements in South Carolina, and on the President's proclamation. It will be seen that these resolutions assume, as their basis, the reports and resolutions of Virginia in 1798, 1799, and 1800, and maintain their orthodoxy as a just and true exposition of the constitution. How stands that fact when tested by the practical course of the Government?

The Virginia resolutions of 1798 were got up in a state of high party excitement, in the midst of a violent party canvass for the presidency. The positions they assumed, as mere abstractions, were plausible enough. Their practical application necessarily led to the course now pursued by South Carolina.—Their doctrine is this: A State may interfere to arrest the action of the Government of the U. S. in a "*case of deliberate, palpable, and dangerous exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution.*"—*And whether such* a CASE *has occurred a State has a right to judge and determine for itself.* It is upon this very doctrine that South Carolina now proceeds. The tariff laws have been *deliberately* enacted and re-enacted—South Carolina believes them to be a "*palpable and dangerous exercise of power not granted.*" And she determines practically "*to interpose for arresting the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.*" This *interposition* is nothing unless made *effectual.* To make it effectual it must have life and action.—These cannot be imparted to it, but by legislative provisions actually carried into execution, "*peaceably if it* CAN *be done, forcibly if it* MUST *be done.*" South Carolina, then, only acts out the doctrines taught by Virginia; and if these doctrines are correct, then no question arises but that of policy and expediency. This result, to which these doctrines fairly conduct us, would seem of itself to demonstrate their unsound and mischievous character.

But let us look at them in a different light. They were the conception of highly excited partisans.—When Mr. Jefferson was himself a candidate, for the Presidency, in opposition to the elder Adams, when the canvass ran high, when passion was up, when personal ambition prompted, and personal feeling predominated, then, it is understood, HE embodied these doctrines, in a series of resolutions, which a warm personal and political friend, Mr. Beckenridge of Kentucky, first introduced into the Kentucky Legislature. There they were adopted and transmitted to Virginia. Under the same prompting, influenced by the same excitement, in furtherance of the same object, Virginia not only sanctioned them, but adopted them as her own.—Thus it is seen that these doctrines were originated to promote party and personal objects, in which they were successful. Their adaptation to their end is not to be controverted. But that end was temporary, and the doctrines in question were equally so. That which is devised in aid of mere personal and party views can seldom be suited for national purposes and permanent endurance. Such are these Virginia doctrines, which have never been called into any practical usefulness. Never, indeed, into any practice at all, until their present action in South Carolina.

It is thirty-four years since the first promulgation of these doctrines. When, or upon what occasions have they been resorted to, and recognized as sound and safe? It may safely be replied, at no time, and upon no occasion, except when a State was placing itself in collision with the legitimate action of the Government of the United States. In Pennsylvania, in Kentucky, in Ohio, in New York, when these States were arraying themselves against the legislation of Congress, or the adjudications of the Courts of the United States, the Virginia resolutions have been cited and relied upon. And this is but further evidence of their mischievous tendency.—They have found favor only when temporary excitement engendered factious feelings. The root, the tree, and the fruit harmoniously accord with each other.

Mr. Jefferson clambered to the Presidency upon the doctrines of these resolutions. Was the Government of the United States conducted by him in conformity with them? Let the purchase of Louisiana, and the construction of the Cumberland road be compared with them, and there can be but little hesitation in giving an answer. Mr. Madison, the author of the Virginia resolutions, succeeded Mr. Jefferson. Did he adopt the abstractions of his own work for practical employment? Examine Olmstead's case: let Pennsylvania and Gen. Bright make a reply.—After Mr. Madison came Mr. Monroe, another advocate of the Virginia doctrines. And during his administration, in what department of the Government, was the justness of the Virginia doctrines acted upon as correct? The systems of protection and internal improvements may speak to this interrogatory. This was the period in which these systems were cherished, invigorated and extended. During this period, too, Kentucky, Ohio, Virginia, and New York, by legislative enactments and judicial decisions, put themselves upon their sovereignty in opposition to acts of Congress and judgments of the federal courts. Did the Government of the United States falter in its course? Did President Monroe countenance the pretensions of any of these States? No such thing. In every instance they *receded* from their sovereignty, and quietly submitted to that which they undertook to oppose. Then came the Presidency of Mr. J. Q. Adams; of what efficacy was the Virginia resolutions from 1824 to 1829?—With President Jackson they found some favor, as supplying topics for declamation. But their practical demonstration in South Carolina seems to have convinced him of their real character, and to have induced him to discard them as fit only to supply food for faction. This, indeed, is the only purpose for which they ever were employed. It is the only one to which they are adapted, and it is a great mistake in the Virginia politicians, of the present day, to assume that the abstractions of the '98 resolutions, or the metaphysics of the report of 1800 are, or ever have been of any authority in interpreting the constitution.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

Capt. Nowell, who left St. Ubes, Nov. 25th, has furnished the editors of the Boston Courier with the following information, which was given him in manuscript by a mercantile house of that place.

"General Excelsman (a French officer of great reputation) was daily expected to take the immediate command of Don Pedro's army, in order to begin operations. A sortie was made on the 14th November, in which the Miguelites, on the side of Villa Nova, lost 500 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, and some batteries destroyed. The Miguelites had succeeded in forming, on the south side of Oporto, a battery commanding the bar, which annoys greatly vessels going in and out. Pedro intends to make another sortie, with a greater force, for the purpose of destroying those batteries. As Spain has changed her system towards this country, it is presumed that Pedro will ultimately succeed. Miguel is at Braga; his force is considerable, but very badly commanded, and in want of every thing.

Several attacks had been previously made against Oporto, which have always been repulsed with great loss, and no other regular attack will be attempted.

Don Pedro has made Count de Villa Flor Duke of Terceira, with an allowance of 250,000 crowns out of the national property."

The French Army.—According to an official return of the French army, on the 10th of November, it consists of the following corps:—

11 regiments artillery, 2416 men each	26,576
Pontoniers, artillery train, &c.	7,544
3 regiments engineers, 2,500 men each	7,500
Wagon train, artificers, &c.	651
Military equipages	4,529
50 regiments cavalry, 1,000 to 1,050 each	54,046
67 regiments of the line, 3,243 men each	217,281
21 regiments of light infantry, 2,404 each	50,484
Total, about	368,611

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The activity observable in the French dock-yards far surpasses even that in our own. The number of ships of war which will be on the stocks by the end of the present year will amount to seventy. Among these may be enumerated 21 ships of the line, 27 frigates, 5 corvettes, and 5 steam vessels.

Advices from Madrid to the 8th, give an account of the detection of an insurrection which was to have been attempted there on the 5th in favor of Don Carlos, the scheme of which embraced, it is said, the assassination of the King, the Queen, and the Infantas, and all those who had declared for the new system of government. One of the conspirators revealed the project to the Queen, in consequence of which effectual measures were adopted to prevent the plot from being carried into effect.

A railroad is about to be formed to connect the Weser with the Rhine.

Letters from Italy agree in saying that a plot had been formed at Rome, and that it was intended to blow up the country house where the Pope spent the latter end of October.

King Otho was to depart for Greece on the 5th December.

The French government had established a telegraph between Bordeaux and Blaye during the detention of the Duchess de Berry.

All the accounts from Paris concur in stating that M. Dupin will be elected to the Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies.

Chateaubriand and Berryer were at Paris.

Lord Exmouth was so ill, that no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

The cholera had so far disappeared in England and Scotland, that the general bulletin of health was discontinued.

Addresses to the British King were pouring in from all quarters, deprecating a war with Holland.

From Bell's Weekly (London) Messenger.

Illustration of the Scene of the War about to commence between England, France, and Holland.

As Holland, and the frontiers of Belgium are likely to become the immediate scene of war, it may be useful to give our readers a general view and illustration of the probable theatre of the commencing campaign.

Holland, the most considerable of the Seven United Provinces, lies between the Zuyder Zee, the German Ocean, Zealand, Dutch Brabant, and Utrecht. It is divided into North Holland, South Holland, and West Friesland; not the state or province of Friesland, but a district lying to the north of North Holland. These together make but one province, whose states take the title of Holland and West Friesland. The extent of Holland is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almost every where lower than the sea. The water is kept out by dykes, which the Dutch are particularly careful to keep in good repair, lest the whole province should be laid under water; and, in case of invasion, they can inundate the surrounding country. It is crossed by the mouths of the Rhine and Maese, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which the inhabitants travel day and night at a small expense. Properly speaking, Holland is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, in consequence of its trade; and the land feeds great numbers of cattle. In population, it is thought that no country in the world, of such an extent, equals it. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 2,758,000 to a territory of 10,000 square miles. The pastures are so rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheese, and the seas and rivers furnish them with fish. There are at least 400 villages, and 29 walled towns, (most of which are strongly fortified,) besides many others which enjoy municipal privileges. The cities are Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amsterdam, and Goes. The chief towns are Rotterdam, the Hague, Maestricht, Utrecht, and Groningen. The principal manufactures are Silesia linens, pottery, and painted tiles, particularly at Delft; also leather, stuff and paper. Holland exports considerable quantities of butter and cheese, but not of the best quality. The houses are generally well built, and extremely neat and clean The established religion is Calvinism; but all religious sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital. Holland was annexed to France in July, 1810; but recovered its liberty in November, 1813, recalling the Prince of Orange from England, and proclaiming him sovereign of the Netherlands.

By the treaty of Vienna, Holland and Belgium were united into one kingdom, under William the Third, the present King of Holland, and the union continued until the revolt of the Netherlands in August, 1830.

Holland, we have said, may be considered as little more than a large marsh, drained by human industry. This, with its proximity to the sea, renders its climate cold and damp. The climate of the Netherlands is more genial, yet too chilly and humid. The country of Holland presents a perfectly level plain, intersected by innumerable rivers and canals.—Not a mountain is to be seen in the whole of the northern provinces, and the only inequalities of the ground consist of the diminutive sand-hills on the coasts, and some gentle undulations of hillock and dale, in the provinces of Utrecht, and on the borders of Prussia.

It is not our intention, nor will the limits of this paper permit us, to enter into the details of the sanguinary and ferocious wars of which Belgium and Holland have been the theatre in former times, as well as at more recent periods.

The struggle which the Low Countries made, from 1570 to 1584, to deliver themselves from the Spanish yoke is well known. The Belgians were obliged to succumb; but the Dutch compelled the Spaniards to acknowledge their independence in 1609; principally by the glorious efforts of William, Prince of Orange, from whom the present King of Holland is lineally descended.

From this time the country was known by the two grand divisions of Belgium, (or the Netherlands) and Holland. Belgium remained under the government of Spain, and pitiable indeed was its situation. By emigration, by the hand of the executioners of the Duke of Alva, the murderous general of Phillip the Second of Spain, and by the sword, a great part of the country was nearly depopulated; and only a few of those who remained had either seed to sow, or horses and cattle to cultivate their grounds. Multitudes died of want.

But the provinces of Holland, which emancipated themselves under the Prince of Orange gradually recruited their population and their wealth after the ravages of war—and the principal part of the trade of Belgium was transferred to these provinces. Amsterdam soon monopolized all the commerce of Antwerp and Bruges; and although the Low Countries of Belgium are interesting to the traveler, and have again, to a great degree, become the abode of commerce, literature, and the arts, they are but the shadow of what they were—and are now eclipsed by the Dutch cities and towns, especially by Amsterdam.

From Spain, the Netherlands (exclusive of Holland) passed to the House of Austria, and continued for a long time under its dominion. In 1792 the French invaded Belgium under General Dumourier, and overran it with an incredible rapidity—more particularly owing to the treachery of the Belgic people. In 1793 it was almost entirely reconquered by the Austrians, but retaken by the French in 1794. It was then incorporated with the French republic; and in 1797, the emperor formally renounced all claim to it. In this situation it remained until the glorious campaign of 1813, when it was again separated from France, and, by the Congress of Vienna, annexed to Holland, and designated by the title of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In this condition, as we have observed, it continued until the second French revolution, which broke out in the autumn of 1830, when Belgium and Holland were again separated, and a new kingdom erected in the Netherlands, and the sceptre confided to Leopold, Prince of Saxe Cobourg, who has so recently married a daughter of the reigning King of France. It is to establish the throne of Leopold, and to restore Belgium to its pristine integrity and limits, as it existed in 1792, that the present war is undertaken. But to return to Holland—whose history has been far more illustrious than that of the Netherlands. After their separation from Spain, the Dutch grew into a wealthy and formidable people.

We pass over the scandalous war made by England against them, in union with France, in the reign of Charles the Second.

From 1702 to 1712, the Dutch were principals in the grand confederacy against the insatiable ambition of Louis the Fourteenth, and came out of the contest victorious, by means of the English alliance.

Many years may now be passed over, as they afford little that will be interesting to our readers. When Great Britain was engaged with America, the Stadtholder was favorable to the royal cause; but he could not restrain the avidity of many of the merchants, who clandestinely supplied the Americans with prohibited warlike stores. This contraband trade at length became so notorious, that England was compelled to repress it by force, which led to a war between Great Britain and Holland. This war was most disastrous to the United Provinces. Their navy was destroyed, their colonies taken, and their trade completely ruined. But in this war they were in alliance with France; and thus it has always been. When the Dutch were in alliance with England, both countries have always flourished and prospered; and when opposed to each other, the event has always been disastrous.

When Belgium was overrun by France, in 1792 and 1794, and incorporated with that country, Holland could not escape the same fate. The treachery and cowardice of the people of Flanders delivered up their own provinces, and particularly Antwerp, to the invaders. This city is the very gate to Holland. Dumourier, the French General, having possessed himself of this fortress, (which the Dutch are now struggling to maintain, as their only safe barrier against the French, since the decree has gone forth to demolish the Belgic fortresses) soon made himself master of Holland. The Dutch then groaned many years under the yoke of an imperious master who robbed them, crippled their trade, annihilated their commerce, and laid prostrate their laws and liberties under the odious denomination of the tri-colored flag.

Bonaparte wished to lighten their yoke, in order to awake and resuscitate their naval energies; and a faint gleam of hope dawned upon them, when Holland was declared a separate kingdom, and given to Louis Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon, in 1806. He, however, possessed the mere shadow of royalty, without any of its privileges. He was the mere slave of his brother's caprice. They say that he pitied and loved his people; that he would have devoted himself to the promotion of their interests, and that he actually connived at many things inconsistent with Napoleon's views; but when he found that he must sanction measures which he abhorred, and which would impoverish and ruin, rather than benefit the people whom he had sworn to protect, he resigned, in 1810, a crown which he could no longer wear without dishonor.

Holland was now once more incorporated with the empire of France, and the Dutch experienced their full share of oppression and injury. They therefore hailed with joy the overthrow of the scourge of the world, on the plains of Leipsic, in 1813. For awhile they seemed to forget their characteristic apathy. The cry of "*Orange Boven*" was enthusiastically spread from town to town; with one simultaneous movement they every where expelled the oppressors of their country: whilst, with a dignity and moderation worthy of freemen, they disdained to wreak their vengeance on a fallen foe. Their present King was invited to re-assume his former government, and Holland once more looked forward to days of prosperity and happiness.

Succeeding events placed the whole of the Netherlands at the disposal of the Allies, who, in the Congress of Vienna, determined to annex Holland and Belgium, and thus form a sufficient barrier against the powers of France on that side.—The 66th Article of the act of the Congress of Vienna declares, that "the old United Provinces, and the former Belgic Provinces, together with the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, shall form, under the Prince of Orange-Nassau, the kingdom of the Netherlands."

We have already spoken of the occasion which demolished this work of the Allies.

The present King was born August 24th, 1772, and married Frederica Louisa Wilhelmina of Prussia, in October, 1791. He is therefore brother-in-law to the present King of that country.

From this union sprung William Frederick George Louis, hereditary Prince of Orange, born December 6th, 1792. There are also other children of their marriage.

The Prince of Orange greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded at the head of his troops on that glorious day. After an unsuccessful suit to the late Princess Charlotte of Wales, he married, February 21st, 1816, Anne Paulowna, Grand Duchess of Russia, and sister to the present Emperor Nicholas. She was born January 13th, 1795. The fruit of this marriage is a son, born February 19th, 1817, and named William Alexander Paul Frederic Louis.

The whole of the civil list of the Netherlands (says Mr. Boyce, to whom we have before referred,) does not exceed £220,000. The Prince of Orange, as heir apparent, has only £18,000 per annum. In our next we shall continue this sketch, but our present limits will not permit us to extend it.

The Tariff.—The present Tariff Bill passed the House of Representatives on the 28th June last, by a vote of 132 in favor of it to 65 against it, or a majority of more than two to one—and in the Senate, by a vote of 32 to 16. Of the 65 who voted against the Bill in the House of Representatives, there were 40 who voted against it, only because they were opposed to the reduction of duties as contained in the Bill, as being inexpedient.—These 40 were for maintaining the existing protection to our Domestic Manufactures. The *constitutionality* of protection to American labor, skill, and capital, was thus established in the House of Representatives by 172 votes against 25!

The members of South Carolina were divided—6 voting against the Bill and 3 in favor of it.

And yet, this law is not allowed time to go into operation, before a portion of the people of South Carolina, who, if united, would not represent more than the 40th part of the free population of the Union, now *demand* that the same Congress shall wheel about—repeal the Law, and pass one with such provisions only as they choose to *dictate!* These Nullifiers still profess to be Republicans, and talk about principles, when at the very time, in subversion of all Republican principles, they claim the right of a small minority, to rule the majority of the nation; and in South Carolina, when they have a small majority, they are striving to oppress the friends of the Union there, by proscription, disfranchisement, and other penalties!

We trust that the present Congress will not yield to such dictation, and that the President in executing the Laws, as promised in his Proclamation, will be sustained by our Patriotic Citizens in every State, without regard to Party names, or associations.—*Chamb. Rep.*

Napoleon never had as many Aids-de-Camps, as the redoubtable Commander-in-Chief of the South Carolina Nullification Army. The Constitutionalist contains the following:

'General Orders have been issued, from the Head Quarters of the Commander-in Chief, Columbia, December 21, 1832, appointing TWENTY-EIGHT Aids-de-Camp to that officer.'

Here is at once an army of officers. Troops in the same ratio would make the Commander-in-Chief as absolute a Dictator, throughout the Union, as he assumes to be in South Carolina.—*Globe.*

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer makes the following just remarks on the course of the administration papers; their truth cannot fail to strike every reader of the public prints:

"It is curious to observe the changed tone of the administration presses since nullification has become serious, if not formidable. It will be remembered, that General Hayne's speech, on the floor of the Senate, which drew out the eloquent reply of Mr. Webster, was among the first public efforts of nullification. At that time, however, the administration and its organs took part with Gen. Hayne, advocated his doctrines, and denounced those of Mr. Webster. To such an extent was this carried, that the Portland Argus, a hot-headed administration journal, had Gen. Hayne's speech printed upon satin, and forwarded him a copy of it, which elicited a complimentary reply, which was published. How are the tables changed! The same journals that lauded Mr. Hayne and his early doctrines of State rights and reserved powers, assail him as a traitor to his country, and laud in terms equally immoderate, the doctrines and sentiments of Webster, which they before abused."

Nail Making.—It is stated in the Buffalo Bulletin that 'Mr. F. Palmer, of Buffalo, has invented a new method of making nails for shoeing horses and oxen, for which he has obtained a patent. It is an invention which promises to be of great value to the community and to the inventor, who is at present the principal proprietor. Some idea may be formed of its importance, from the fact that one man can manufacture nails in this way, at least as fast as fifty men can in the usual way. The nails have been proved to be equally 'as good in quality, and far superior in point of form.'

Murder.—We learn, by the Mail Stage Way-Bill from Hagerstown, under date of Jan. 5, that a murder was committed in the neighborhood of Williamsport, Md. by two or three men, who are supposed to have come this course. They are said to be Irish laborers, dressed partly in dark clothes, and one of them wearing a waistcoat with a warmus over the same. They are also said to be armed.—*Wash. Rep.*

Gen. James Thomas, of St. Mary's county, was elected by the legislature on Monday last, Governor of this State for the ensuing year.—*Balt. Com. Chron. and Daily Marylander.*

The following is a copy of a communication made on Friday last to the Senate, from the Secretary of State, with its enclosure. Mr. Calhoun's letter resigning the Second Office in the Government.—*Nat. Intel.*

Department of State, 4th Jan. 1833.

SIR—The President has directed me to send to you for the information of the Senate the enclosed copy of a letter just received from JOHN C. CALHOUN, Esq., resigning his office as Vice President of the United States, the original of which letter, subscribed with his name, is deposited in this Department, pursuant to the provisions of the act in such case provided.

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't
EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

To the President of the Senate.

Columbia, (S.C.) 28th Dec. 1832.

SIR—Having concluded to accept of a seat in the Senate, to which I have been elected by the Legislature of this State, I herewith resign the Office of Vice President of the United States.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

Hon. E. LIVINGSTON, *Secretary of State.*

It is really amusing to see the somersets which have been caused by the Proclamation, among those who have always made their opinions conform to what they believed to be the opinions of Gen. Jackson. Not a few individuals, in this section of the country, a short time since, were advocating the South Carolina doctrine. But *now*, scarcely a solitary nullifier can be found—a wonderful change has been wrought—and if the Proclamation has caused as great a revolution in the minds of the nullifiers, in every other section of the U. States, as it has here, no danger need be apprehended from nullification. It is true, the little *nullies* here, did not come over to the right side, until the eleventh hour; but still, we hope the National Republicans will treat them with hospitality. Some of them were guilty of no offence whatever, in embracing the doctrines of nullification, because it is several years since they were allowed to think for themselves; and when they "barked up the wrong tree," it was only in obedience to the command of their—not much more sagacious—masters, who mistook the signs of the times.—*Knoxville Rep.*

BANKING.

This City is now suffering severely, in consequence of the prevalent conviction that the Bank of the United States cannot be rechartered. The attention of business men is mainly directed to obtaining some Banking institution to supply the capital necessary for conducting the business of the place, which is sadly interrupted, by the measures of the Bank of the U. S. preparatory to closing its operations. All the movements proceed upon the assumption that the U. S. Bank must be withdrawn. Is this assumption correct? A suggestion has been made which is important in deciding upon this matter. It is this:

Let the State of Pennsylvania charter a Bank of forty millions, with provisions that the present Bank of the United States shall have a preference to subscribe twenty-eight millions. The State of Pennsylvania and individuals to subscribe the residue. The Bank to have authority to establish Branches in every State, where the privilege to do so can be purchased from the State Government. What objection is there to this plan? I can see none.

First. All question of the constitutionality of the U. S. Bank is put at rest.

Second. All question of the influence of the Bank upon elections of President and members of Congress, is silenced.

Third. The Bank buys from each State the privilege of Banking, at a price agreed upon, and no Branch can be forced into a State against its consent.

Fourth. All the facilities of capital, circulating medium, and exchange, can be supplied upon the proposed plan, as well as if the charter was given by the United States.—*Cincin. Gaz., Dec. 28.*

Pittsburgh Bank Note Exchange,

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*New Jersey.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh, par		St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Philadelphia Banks	do	Trenton Bank	do
Bucks county Bank	do	New Brunswick	do
Carlisle Bank	do	Mount Holly	do
Germantown	do	Camden	do
Easton	do	Cumberland	do
Montgomery county	do	Newark Insurance	do
West Chester	do	State Bank at Morris	do
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	do	do. at Elizabeth'n	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Sussex	do
Lancaster Bank	do	Paterson bank	unc
Harrisburgh	do	*Connecticut.*	
Northampton	do	New Haven Bk. do.	2
York Bank	½	Bridgeport	do
Chambersburgh	½	Middletown bank	do
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Brownsville	½	*Virginia.*	
Gettysburgh	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Erie	1	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Pottsville Bank,	1	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Wilksbarre Bank	1	*Rhode Island.*	
Ohio.		Providence Banks	2
F. & M. B'k Steub.	½	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Western Reserve	½	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
St. Clairsville	½	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*Georgia.*	
Lancaster B'k	½	St. B'k & Branches	5
Columbus	½	Bank of Augusta	do
Com. B'k of Cincin.	½	Planter's Bank	do
Dayton Bank	1½	Bank at Darien	do
Urbana B'k	1½	*North Carolina.*	
Muskingum B'k	1½	State bk. & branches	4
Bank Geauga	1½	B'k of C. Fear & Br.	do
Com. B'k of L. Erie	1½	B'k of Newb'rn & Br.	do
Portsmouth B'k	3	*South Carolina.*	
Canton	½	St. B'k & Branches	3
Small Notes	1½	Charleston Bank	do
New York.		All other current notes	do
City Banks	1	*Vermont.*	
Troy & Albany B's	2	Burlington B'k	2
Mohawk Bk. Schen.	2	Windsor bank	do
Newburgh	2	Rutland do	do
Orange county	2	Bennington bank	do
Catskill	2	All other current notes	do
Auburn	2	*Massachusetts.*	
Geneva	2	Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2
Central Bank	2	Springfield	2
Chenango	2	Hamsh. Bk. N. Hamp.	2
Utica Bk. & branches	2	Salem	2
Ontario Bk. at Utica	2	Worcester	2
do. at Canandaigua		Other Massach. notes	2
Rochester		*Michigan.*	
Bank of Ithica		Bank of Michigan	2
Bank of Buffalo	2	F. & M. Bank	do
Chataque Co. B'k	2	Under 5$	3
All other current,	2	*Canada.*	
Delaware.		Bank of Canada,	4
Bank of Delaware	½	Bank of Montreal	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	York Bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Quebec Bank	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Louisiana.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	New Orleans Bank	5
do. at Georget'n	½	Louisiana Bank	do
Wilmington & Bank		State Bank	do
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Baltimore City Bks.	par	State B. & branches	10
George's county	½	Mobile Bank	8
Annap. & br. Easton	do	*Gold.*	
Fredk. co. Hav. de Gra.	do	American,	2 prem.
Westminster	do	Eng. Guin.	4 87 a 4 95
Hagerstown	do	Sovereigns	4 70a4 70
Williamsport	do	Napoleons	3.65 a 3.70
		Doub. Span.	15.25a15.30
		Do. Patriot	5 a 11 50

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE undersigned offer for sale their COTTON FACTORY, *situated at Beaver Falls, Beaver County, Pennsylvania, now in successful and profitable operation.*

The Factory contains 5 double cards, 4 single do., and 1 breaker for laps; 3 drawing frames, on the most approved principle; 2 tube speeders, each ten tubes; 1 roving frame, 16 cans; 7 throstles, containing 696 spindles; 1 mule, 144 spindles; 1 twister, for carpet chain, 12 spindles; together with Picker, Reels, &c., and every thing necessary to carry on the business profitably and advantageously, the whole of which are in excellent working order. There is also a small Machine Shop attached to it, with suitable tools for the repair and making of machinery.

The building is substantial and elegant, 55 by 33 feet, 3 stories, a good and substantial cast iron overshot wheel, with cast iron gearing—this will either be sold to the purchaser or rented.

In connection with the above, there is a Store, well stocked with such goods as suits the wants of the country and hands employed: a better stand for business is probably not in the county.

The permanency of the Beaver is too well known to need comment from us; and its improvement, as a slack water navigation, will add much to its value. Pittsburgh, one of the best markets in the western country for cotton yarn, is distant but thirty miles, and navigation the whole way; 2 keel boats ply, weekly, between Beaver and Pittsburgh. To those desiring to purchase, and obtain information of the profits of the business, every information will be communicated. For terms, &c., address PUGHS, WILSON & CO.,
Fallston, Beaver Co., Pa.

Nov. 13, 1832.—w3m.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of Ground in Fifth street, next to the corner of Wood street; on which there is a two story frame house and a large frame circus, the lot is 60 feet on Fifth street, by 130 feet in depth.

Two Lots of Ground in Penn street, and on which are part of the Old Garrison Houses, between Wayne and Hand streets, fronting on Penn street, 26 feet 7 inches each, by 120 feet in depth, to an alley in the rear.

A number of Lots of Ground fronting on Penn and Liberty streets, and adjoining the Canal Basin, which is part of the premises.

Twenty Lots of Ground in the city of Washington.

Also, One Share of the Stock in the Bank of the United States.

Five Shares of the Stock in the Allegheny Bridge Company.

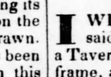
Sixteen Shares of the Stock in the Monongahela Bridge Company. Apply to

CHARLES AVERY,
JOHN M. SNOWDEN,
JOHN THAW,
JOHN BARBER,
Executors of Jas. S. Stevenson, deceased.

Jan. 31, 1832.—wtf

Valuable Property for Sale,

AT BRICELAND'S CROSS ROADS,
Washington County, Pa.



I WISH to sell the House and Lot in said village, lately occupied by me as a Tavern and Store. The house is a large frame, and in good repair, 60 feet in front by 30 back, with a Kitchen and other out Buildings. There are on the lot, two good Stables, a well of good water, in which is a good Pump, and convenient Spring House.

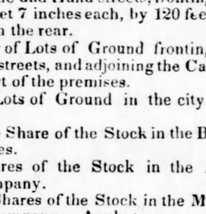
Also, a Lot of Ground, containing two and one-half acres, on which is a good Coal Bank.

The whole of the property is very eligibly situated for public business. Possession given on the first of April next. If not sold, it will be rented. For terms, which will be easy, apply to the subscriber, in Steubenville, Ohio.

JAMES BRICELAND.

October 16, 1832.—tf

CONSUMPTION CURED



THE INDIAN SPECIFIC;

THE PREVENTION AND CURE *of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c. prepared by Dr. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of the city of Lancaster.*

Bill of Direction, accompanying each bottle of the Specific, pointing out in a conspicuous manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting diet and regimen, and how patients are to conduct through every stage until health is restored—for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if the directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before proper authorities, in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured in the most desperate cases of consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

A fresh supply of the above Specific has been received, and is for sale by B. A. Fahnestock, corner of Sixth and Wood streets; Henry P. Schwartz & Co., No. 42 Market street, 2d door below 3d street; and, Charles Avery & Co., corner of 2nd and Wood streets. April 24, 1832.—wly

Notice to Bridge Builders.

WRITTEN Proposals, accompanying a plan for building a Permanent Bridge over Little Beaver Creek, at Little Beaver Mills, in Columbiana county, Ohio, will be received, at or before Friday, the fifteenth day of February next: the Span is about one hundred and ten feet above the abutments; the building will be required to be well done, in all its parts, with a good roof, &c. For further information, those persons desirous of undertaking that building, would do well to call and examine the premises; and further, if no agreement is entered into for the building of said Bridge, before the said 15th day of February next, that on that day it will be set up at public sale, at the house of John Wiley, near the site of said Bridge.

THOS. FOSTER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
JOHN SMITH,
JOB HARVEY,
CHRISTOPHER BOWEN.
Building Committee.

Attest—THOS. MOORE, Sec. to said Committee.
January 1, 1833.—t15thF

PENN STREET PROPERTY.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, fronting on Penn street, above Hand street; being part of the Fort Fayette Lots. The Lot is 26 feet 7½ inches in front, by 60 feet deep. The House and Office erected thereon, and now rented for $156 per annum. Possession may be had on the first of April. For title, terms, &c. apply at No. 35 Market street.

An indisputable title will be given, and payments accomodating.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Two Building Lots,

ON THE TURNPIKE—NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

For further information apply to
JAMES S. CRAFT.

Jan. 1, 1833—3mw.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London Papers to the 3d of December.

ENGLAND.

The predictions of the English opposition papers respecting the impossibility of blockading the ports of Holland have been fully realized. The greater part of the combined squadron has returned to the Downs, and all of them have been compelled to stand off the coast, to avoid being stranded during the late gales.

HOLLAND.

The accounts brought from Holland, dated Saturday, by the Antwerp steam boat, arrived in the river this afternoon, contain nothing beyond the announcement of the bombardment of the citadel of Antwerp by the French. That the hostilities will be protracted to a much greater length of time than was at first imagined, no doubt is entertained. The orders given to the Dutch Commandant from the Hague on the arrival of the French army, were, that he should hold out to the last, under the hope that something might turn up to give a new face to affairs.

SUMMONS made in the name of France and England by Marshal Gerard, Commander-in-Chief of the French army, to General Chasse, Commander of the Citadel of Antwerp:

HEAD QUARTERS OF BORGENHOUT, under Antwerp, Nov. 30, 1832.—Arrived before the citadel of Antwerp, at the head of the French army, with instructions from my Government to reclaim the execution of the Treaty of the 15th of November, 1831, which guaranteed to his Majesty, the King of the Belgians, the possession of this fortress, as well as the fort dependent on it, on both sides of the Scheldt, I hope to find you disposed to acknowledge the justice of this demand. If, contrary to my expectations, it should be otherwise, I am commanded to inform you that I must employ those means which are at my disposal to occupy the said citadel.

The operations of the siege will be directed to the exterior fronts of the citadel; and, notwithstanding the weakness of the fortifications on the side of the city, and the shelter afforded me by the houses, offer every advantage for the attack, I shall not profit by it. I have, therefore, every right to hope, conformable to the laws of war, and to customs constantly observed, that you will abstain from all kinds of hostilities against the city. I shall cause to be occupied a portion of it, from the sole motive of being prepared for any thing that may expose it to the fire of your artillery. A bombardment would be an act of useless barbarity, and a calamity for the commerce of all nations.

If, notwithstanding these considerations, you should fire on the city, France and England will exact an equivalent indemnity for the damages caused by the fire from the citadel and its forts, as well as from the ships of war. It is impossible for you not to foresee that in this case you will be personally responsible for the violation of a custom respected by all civilized nations, and the disasters which may result from it. I await your answer, and am persuaded that you will see the propriety of immediately entering into negotiations with me, for the purpose of putting the citadel of Antwerp, and its dependent forts, into my possession.

Receive, Monsieur le General, I pray you, the assurances of my consideration.

(Signed) COUNT GERARD,
Commander of the Army of the North.

The bearers of the dispatch were not allowed to enter the Dutch lines, but the summons was received by Col. Rupertus, Chief of the Staff, to General Chasse, who replied that he would return an answer without delay. The Commission then withdrew to their own lines. An hour afterwards, Colonel Rupertus made his appearance, with a flag of truce, at the Belgian outposts, and delivered Gen. Chasse's reply. This contained a firm and decisive negative. The exact tenor is not known, but in respect to the proposed neutrality of the town, it is said to have been most unsatisfactory. A letter from Brussels, dated on Saturday evening, December 1st, says the reception of the French officer bearing the summons, was cold but civil, and the answer in the negative. 'Tell the Marshal,' said General Chasse, 'that I shall bury myself under the ruins of the citadel. As to the neutrality of the city I promise nothing—that will be regulated by circumstances and events.'

BELGIUM.

In the civil history of Belgium, the most important piece of news is the resignation of Leopold's Ministers, in consequence of their defeat on the motion for the address to the Crown. The Debate, which had been urged with great heat, terminated on Monday; when an amendment was carried on an amendment, which conveyed a direct censure on the Ministers. Even the amendment that was carried implies a censure for their having complied with the demand of the Conference to deliver up Venloo, Limburg, and part of Luxembourg to Holland, on condition that Holland delivered up the Citadel of Antwerp. It was moved by a friendly deputy, instead of the original paragraph, in which they were praised for what they had done. The amendment was carried, in a house of 86, by a majority of 2; 44 voting for it, and 42 against it—three of the majority were the Ministers themselves. The preferred resignation of the Ministers had not been accepted by the King; and it was supposed that, sooner than consent to it, he would dissolve the Chambers.

PORTUGAL.

The Lisbon Official Gazettes are mainly filled with reports of patriotic gifts made to Don Miguel—accounts of the journeyings of the King and his sisters, as before related, pompous descriptions of the amazing valor of his armies, contradictions of the Pedroite statements relative to the sorties, and official correspondence respecting the prevention of the English cutter Raven passing up the Douro.

The dates from Oporto are to the 20th, and from Lisbon to the 24th Nov., both inclusive.

It appears that on Saturday, the 17th, another sortie was made by Pedro's troops from the points of Bomfim and Agoa Ardente, in which they not only destroyed the whole of the enemy's encampment in front of the centre of the lines, and likewise Santa Martha's head quarters, but brought away the whole of their stores, sufficient to supply the garrison in bread, beef, fresh pork, Indian corn, and barley, for two months. At the same time the country people took the opportunity of driving into Oporto a great number of oxen, pigs, and sheep. This affair had quite restored that confidence which certainly was much shaken by the former sortie on the Villa Nova side on the 14th, which, although any thing else than a failure, was most injudicious, and unfortunately thought so by every person in Oporto.

The encampment destroyed contained from 2000 to 3000 men, in straw tents, in about twenty long rows, within about a mile and three quarters distance from the line.

Another account states that the Miguelite army lost about 600 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and the Pedroites' loss was only 50 in killed and wounded; but as the latter statement is not yet borne out by any official account from thence, its accuracy cannot be altogether depended upon.

A firing commenced on Saturday, the 10th, from two of Don Miguel's batteries upon Don Pedro's ships, which was briskly answered. It continued until night, when the darkness and a tremendous rain put an end to the cannonade. The ships, particularly the Villa da Praya, were considerably injured. Soon afterwards, the batteries of Don Pedro, on the south side of the river, began to play. Much damage was done, and more apprehended to the neutral ships in the river from the cross firing.

We have received London papers to the 3d ult. and marked for insertion all the principal articles of foreign news, which is of manifold interest.—The siege of Antwerp was begun, and to be resolutely resisted—the *Doctrinaire* ministry of France triumphed in the Chambers—the King of Holland had formally announced his determination to defend his rights—King Leopold experienced difficulties in his government, and a large party in his kingdom were averse to the armed interferences of the French—the situation of Don Pedro at Oporto was rendered worse by the batteries which Don Miguel had raised on the South bank of the Douro. We can come to no positive conclusion respecting the designs of Prussia. Marshal Soult's language about the foreign relations of France claims most deference.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 3d ult., says that the new parliament of Great Britain cannot meet until the 23d January, and that it is not probable that any public business will commence before the middle of February. This delay may be fortunate for the ministers, for, according to the same paper, 'aversion to the Dutch war was generally gaining ground throughout England.' It adds—'An ardent hope seems entertained by a majority of the country (and is scarcely dissembled) that the Dutch may come off victorious in the present contest.'—*Nat. Gaz.*

From the National Gazette.

The general opinion of the public writers of London and Paris, was that the King of Holland would defend himself to the last extremity, with the support of the whole body of his subjects.

It is surmised that a general Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been secretly signed between Great Britain and France. The more probable conjecture is that a treaty of that nature exists between Russia, Austria and Prussia. O. P. Q. in a letter dated Paris, 18th Nov. in the London Morning Chronicle, says—

"There are troubles in several of the Departments and there exists a vast deal of dissatisfaction and combination among the workmen and artisans at Paris. How is this? I must explain it to you as well as I can in a few words. In the Departments the Doctrinaries are abhorred. In some places a foreign invasion is apprehended, and there the people have no confidence in the Doctrinaries or their agents. In other places manufactures and trade are bad, and there the people lay all the fault on an unpopular and distrusted Administration. In some places the Prefect is "juste-milieu," when the population are patriotic—and so when he appears at the Theatre, he is greeted with yells and groans, and is compelled to retire and close the performance. A very serious event of this sort has just taken place at Calvados, and if the Ministers could understand the mere first elements of Government, they would know that no country can go on to peace or happiness, prosperity or glory, whilst there is this moral and even physical resistance on the part of the people to their governors. In Paris the workmen gain little wages—see no certainty for the future—feel no confidence in those who are appointed over them—and therefore club together and take rash resolutions, and make unwise resolves."

The same writer observes—

"The chances of an immediate European war are far greater than the chances of a momentary European peace, but whether a European war be, or be not immediately commenced, of one thing you may be certain, and that is, that sooner or later a European war of principle, is quite inevitable."

From the Baltimore American.

Our columns to day contain late and interesting intelligence from Europe. Contrary to the opinions expressed by some of the leading ministerial presses in England, hostilities have actually commenced between the combined powers and Holland. The blow has been struck, blood has been shed, and a war begun, of which the most profound sagacity cannot pretend to prophesy the extent or the end. There are no symptoms of yielding on the part of the Dutch King. His language and measures unequivocally denote an inflexible determination to resist to the uttermost, and try all the chances of war to retain possession of the disputed territory.

Some fears are expressed that the Dutch army may march into Belgium. Such a movement would be, at once, the breaking up of all the arrangements and engagements among the five powers during the last two years, for the preservation of peace. It would manifest the decision of the Dutch King not to regard at all the treaties of conference for the separation of Belgium from the Netherlands, and to resume at once his rights over the latter country, which had been suspended in part by the treaty the completion of which he is now in arms to resist. Indeed there exists no obligation upon Holland, now that force is employed to execute a part of the treaty which she has rejected as inadmissible, to recognize any portion of it, or to delay her efforts for the subjection of the revolted provinces a moment longer than she thinks required by her own convenience. Every thing is, in fact, just where the Belgian revolution of 1830 left it, except that a war has been actually begun, which the weakness or the forbearance of the King of Holland may possibly keep within the limits of the Low Countries, but which, if he have rashness enough or strength enough by the aid of more powerful neighbors to assume the posture of a sovereign fighting for the integrity of his dominions, cannot fail to spread over half of Europe. The marching of a Dutch army into Belgium would annihilate at once all the diplomatic results of the last two years and a half—the achievements of what has been quaintly termed the "war of protocols."

The Royal family of Orange is closely connected by marriage with those of Russia and Prussia. The wife of King William is sister of the King of Prussia; and the Prince of Orange, heir apparent, is married to the sister of the Emperor Nicholas. This last marriage took place in 1816, and the young prince, who was born of the marriage, now about fifteen years of age, is consequently nephew to the Emperor of Russia, and grand nephew to the King of Prussia.

The Richmond Enquirer of Friday, says—

"Almost every eye in the Union is fixed on the movements of Virginia. Press after Press comments upon her duties and her measures. The interest she excites is very intense."

This vain-glory is amusing. The pother, noise, grandiloquence, of the politicians at Richmond, have indeed extorted attention from the presses of the principal cities. But the "*interest*" which they have excited is not quite such as should increase their self-importance and complacency. The country looks with another kind of interest upon the sedateness and becoming forbearance of New York and Pennsylvania, either of which states is of quintuple the intrinsic strength and general usefulness to the Union, of Virginia. She is chiefly occupied with visionary alarms about her *sovereignty*—she rhetoricates on her vast consequence and her abstract rights—while Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, are engaged quietly in developing and multiplying their domestic resources, augmenting their stamina and effective power, so as to be prepared for any change of external circumstances. Virginia would act wisely in heeding the annexed remarks of one of her legislators, Mr. Moore, which we find in the Enquirer's report of the debates of the House of Delegates on the South Carolina question—

"The General Government were competent to manage these matters without our aid. The people had selected their representatives in Congress, and the President of the United States, to manage the great concerns of the nation, and THE PEOPLE were the BEST JUDGES, who were competent to attend to their business. If they had thought us most capable of managing the affairs of the General Government, they would have sent us to Congress, and sent our Congressmen here. He did not mean to deny the right or propriety of the General Assembly expressing its opinions on great national questions, when the occasion required, but he did object to a constant intermeddling on our part, with subjects not committed to our care. The occasion did not demand any expression of opinion now. If it did, the adoption of the amendment declaring it inexpedient to interfere in the controversy between the General Government and South Carolina, would speak a language sufficiently intelligible to all parties."

A Calcutta paper of the 18th August states that nearly all the surviving inhabitants of the town of Bushire had returned to it since the disappearance of the plague, and that their number did not exceed two thousand.—Before the plague broke out, the population was twenty thousand.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1833.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.—We have made the necessary arrangements for issuing our paper in an enlarged form, but have concluded to continue it as at present until the commencement of the next half volume, which will be on the 19th of March next.

THE TARIFF.—Our readers will perceive, by an extract from the proceedings of Congress, that the House of Representatives had decided *not only* to consider Mr. Verplanck's bill to reduce the duties, *but even to give it a preference over all other business.* The yeas and nays upon this question will also be seen—Pennsylvanians in Italics. *Mr. Denny,* it will be perceived, acted with his usual firmness and good faith to his constituents.—It is gratifying to reflect that, of all the Pennsylvanians who voted *for* this resolution, Messrs. *Coulter* and *Mann,* alone, are members of the *next* Congress.

The places of Messrs. *Gilmore,* Bucher, &c. are supplied, we trust, by firmer men.—We are particularly surprised at the conduct of Mr. Gilmore; he has now been a member of Congress for four or five years. During that whole period his course has been distinguished by the utmost pliancy, and last fall he found that so little confidence had his constituents in him, that *even his own party abandoned him by acclamation.* We did hope that after this most mortifying lesson, he would see the propriety and policy of acting with a little more firmness and good faith to his constituents. We have, however, been disappointed, Mr. Gilmore seems determined, that if he shall not hereafter be known as the able member from Butler county, Pennsylvania, he will, at least, be remembered as the Pennsylvanian who, by his conduct, had secured the confidence of——*no body.*

We cannot satisfactorily account for the course now pursued by Mr. Gilmore, representing, as he does, the manufacturing counties of Beaver, Allegheny, and Armstrong, and the wool growing counties of Beaver and Butler—we supposed that he would be anxious to take leave of public life as respectably as possible; and, of course, that he would, during his last term, faithfully adhere to the interests of his constituents. His course, however, seems incomprehensible. Perhaps some of those pretended friends, who recently ousted him from office, still enjoy a sufficiency of his confidence to enable them to prostrate him entirely, by treacherous advice. Perhaps as he has abandoned all hopes of again coming into public life, by popular suffrage—he has fixed his eye upon some Indian Agency, or Land Office, which he may buy, by betraying his constituents.

We were greatly surprised at the course of our friend Coulter; although we have not entirely approved his political course during the last five or six years, yet we have always had much confidence in his high-mindedness, patriotism, sound judgment, and independence. Although he has frequently pursued courses which we did not approve, yet upon all main, leading, vital questions, he has proved faithful to Pennsylvania interests. Unlike our representative, Mr. Gilmore, he is a popular favorite, and may confidently look to higher stations than mere Land Offices, or Indian Agencies—we were therefore the more surprized at his vote to give Mr. Verplanck's *Anti-Tariff* Bill the preference over all other business.

He should recollect that the exciting topics of the present day will soon lose their controlling influence. That if the Tariff should be reduced, the effects of this reduction will not shortly disappear. That, in a few years, distress, embarrassment, ruin will stare the country in the face, and that then the question will not be whether a Representative in Congress was in favor of Van Buren or Cass, but whether he supported or opposed the bill which entailed poverty and misery upon Pennsylvania. It requires no great foresight, we think, to discover that then the Pennsylvania supporters of Mr. Verplanck's bill will be considered little better than Arnolds or Burrs.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated 'Harrisburgh, January 10, 1833.

'Yesterday the Senators and Representatives met in Convention, and balloted twice for United States Senator—the vote was the same on both ballots, and stood as follows:

Samuel McKean, -	42
Richard Rush, -	40
Henry A. Muhlenberg, -	23
John Sargeant, - -	22

The convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock, (this day) at which time they met, and balloted twice, as follows:

	First.	*Second.*
McKean, -	41	39
Rush, - -	41	44
Muhlenberg, -	24	26
Sargeant, -	22	19

The convention then adjourned until the 19th February next."

TOWN MEETING.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Jan. 15, 1833.

At the request of a number of respectable citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, by written application to me—Notice is hereby given, that a Town Meeting will be held at the Court House, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1833, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of expressing their opinions in relation to the course pursuing in S. Carolina to the Proclamation of the President, on the proceedings in that State, and the Measures which aught to be adopted by the states interested in the Protective System.

SAMUEL PETTIGREW.
Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY.—On the 8th inst. the following resolution was offered. The proposed improvement is one of great national importance.

On motion of Mr. Denny,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing an appropriation for the improving the navigation of the Allegheny River, from the Ohio River at Pittsburgh, to Olean, in the State of New York.

The House of Representatives, having entered into a bond, secured by sundry sets of Yeas and Nays, duly recorded in the Journals, to employ itself exclusively upon the Tariff until it comes to some determination in relation to it, yesterday set to work upon the bill reported by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means. What is to be the ultimate fate of this bill, we have already intimated, is a matter of doubt. We should be able perhaps to form something like a conjecture upon it, if we certainly knew what are the views of the Executive on the subject. On this point, however, there are various reports, and of course different opinions.—*Nat. Intel. Jan. 9.*

CONGRESS.

Monday, January 7.—In the House of Representatives, several bills were reported by the Standing Committees. The resolution reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, on Thursday, providing that the Tariff Bill should be taken up every day at 1 o'clock, until it should be disposed of, came up—the previous question having been heretofore sustained upon it. Mr. Denny moved to lay the resolution on the table, upon which the Ayes and Noes were ordered. Mr. Stewart moved a call of the House, on which Mr. Taylor demanded the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered. The motion for a call was negatived—Ayes 71, Noes 116. The question was then taken upon the motion to lay the resolution on the table, which was also negatived—Ayes 78, Noes 112. The question, "Shall the main question be now put?" was carried—Ayes 107, Noes 88. Mr. Denny then moved that the House proceed to the orders of the day. The Speaker decided that the motion was not in order—the House having determined that the main question on the adoption of the resolution be now put. From this decision, Mr. Denny appealed, and the decision was confirmed by the House. Mr. Denny demanded the yeas and nays on the adoption of the resolution, which were ordered. The resolution was adopted, ayes 118, noes 82.

Yeas—Messrs. Adair, Alexander, R. Allen, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Armstrong, Ashley, John S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Bates, Beardsley, Bell, Bergen, Bethune, John Blair, Boon, Bouck, Bouldin, John Brodhead, John C. Brodhead, *Bucher,* Cambreleng, Carr, Carson, Chandler, Chinn, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Coke, Connor, *Coulter,* Craig, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Dayan, *Dewart,* Doubleday, Drayton, Draper, Duncan, Felder, Findlay, Fitzgerald, *Ford,* Foster, Gaither, *Gilmore,* Gordon, Griffin, Thos. H. Hall, W. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Hogan, Holland, *Horn,* Howard, Hubbard, Irvin, Isacks, Jarvis, Jenifer, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnston, Kavanagh, Kennon, Kerr, Lamar, Lansing, Leavitt, Lecompte, Lent, Letcher, Lewis, Lyon, *Mann,* Mason, W. McCoy, *R. Mc Coy,* McDuffie, McIntyre, McKay, Mitchell, Newman, Patton, Plummer, Polk, Reed, Rencher, Roane, Sewall, William B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, *Smith,* Soule, Speight, Standefer, *Stephens,* F. Thomas, W. Thompson, John Thomson, Verplanck, Ward, Wardwell, Washington, Wayne, Weeks, C. P. White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, and Worthington—118.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, C. Allan, H. Allen, *Allison,* Appleton, Arnold, Babcock, *Banks,* N. Barber, I. C. Bates, Briggs, Bullard, *Burd,* Burges, Cahoon, Choate, L. Condict, S. Condict, E. Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Corwin, Crane, *Crawford,* Creighton, John Davis, Dearborn, *Denny,* Dickson, Ellsworth, G. Evans, J. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Grennell, *Heister,* Hodges, Hughes, Huntington, *Ihrie,* Ingersoll, Jewett, Kendall, *A. King,* John King, *H. King,* Marshall, Maxwell, McCarty, *McKennan,* Mercer, Milligan, *Muhlenberg,* Nelson, T. Newton, Pearce, Pierson, Pitcher, *Potts,* Randolph, Reed, Root, Russell, Slade, Southard, Stanberry, *Stewart,* Storrs, Taylor, P. Thomas, Tompkins, Tracy, Vance, Vinton, *Watmough,* Wilkin, Wheeler, E. Whittlesey, F. Whittlesey, White, and Young.—82.

ELECTION OF STATE TREASURER.

January 8, 1833.

On the first ballot the vote stood	
For Alexander Mahon	63
Richard T. Leech	36
Samuel J. Packer	13
David Fullerton	17
Reuben Wilber	1
On the second ballot the vote stood,	
For Alexander Mahon	64
R. T. Leech	28
S. J. Packer	26
David Fullerton	12
On the 3d ballot the vote stood,	
For Alexander Mahon	66
R. T. Leech	21
S. J. Packer	33
David Fullerton	10

Alexander Mahon, having a majority of votes, was declared duly elected.

Extract from the Message of the Governor of N. York.—I have received, from the Mayor of the city of New York, information that the subordinate authorities of a foreign government have sent on board a vessel, bound to that place, a number of convicts. As soon as the fact was ascertained, an application was made by him to the General Government for the interposition of its authority to prevent this practice. The answer to this application intimates that the remedy must be applied by the State, or by the municipal authorities of our cities. A regard for the morals of our citizens, as well as the safety of their persons and property, requires that the introduction of such persons within our borders should be prevented as far as practicable. I therefore respectfully suggest, that you should take this subject into your consideration, and provide a remedy for the evil.

Several merchants of the first respectability in this city, have received letters, by the last packets, from their correspondents at Antwerp, Ostend, and Rotterdam, dated about the 28th November, all of which speak in confident terms that the political affairs between Holland, France, and England, would be adjusted, and that all of these places were perfectly secure.

The Bank of the United States at Philadelphia, have declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. on profits for the last six months. This is a pretty fair dividend for an institution which has been declared an unsafe depository for the deposits of the General Government. It appears the public have some confidence in the stock, as sales were made yesterday at the Board at 104¼; in London, by the last advices, the stock was worth 118 to 120, with the addition of the rate of Exchange.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Breakers ahead.—We take the following from a letter written by the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette. "There is a report here that the administration have quarrelled, or become dissatisfied with Blair, the editor of the official, and have sent on for M. M. Noah to supply his place: And there are some mysterious givings out, by those who wish to be thought very wise, of a grand political explosion which is to take place within 60 days—something very dreadful and strange."

MARRIED,

In Philadelphia, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Jacob Sear, Mr. THOMAS BURCH, Jr. of this city, to Miss MARY SHEPHERD, of Boston, Massachusetts.

DIED,

On Sunday night last, about 12 o'clock, after a very short, but severe, illness, JOHN HERN, Esq., one of the Aldermen of this city, aged about 55 years.

The deceased, during a long residence in this city, by his gentlemanly and correct deportment, had secured the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. Kind and affectionate in his demeanor towards his wife and numerous children—in his death they have sustained an irreparable loss. His funeral will take place on this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, in Liberty street, to which his friends are invited.

A N adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Society, for moral and intellectual improvement, of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, will be held on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, where the Members, and all the young men of the city and vicinity, favorable to the object of the Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

Several addresses will be delivered, explanatory of the object of the Society. Jan. 15

WANTED,

SOUTH Carolina and Michigan Paper. Also, Foreign and American
GOLD, AND BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES.
Six per cent. allowed on Special Deposits,
Payable to Order, or return of Certificate. Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, *No.* 68, *Wood street, Pittsburgh.* Jan. 15, 1833.

Distillery, Merchant Mill, and Farm

FOR SALE.

A FIRST rate Distillery, Mill, and Farm for sale, in successful operation, in Washington Co. Pa., situated 33 miles south of Pittsburgh, 3 miles from the National Turnpike Road, and 3 miles from the Monongahela river.

The Distillery comprises a commodious stone building, with a steam engine and two boilers for it, used in grinding, washing, pumping, and running the Stills, all nearly new, and well calculated, on the most approved plan, for a respectable business, saving labor, and a good yield. An excellent frame corn crib, and hog-pens; the latter will hold 200 head under roof.

The Mill is a little out of repair, but its location, stream, and rich Wheat district, would deserve to be put in order for a first rate business.

The Farm contains about 133 Acres of Excellent Limestone Land; its improvements are a new Stone Mansion, two other dwelling houses, with a good barn and stables.

The whole comprising a most valuable investment for the enterprizing.

Its location is a good German settlement, where grain of every kind is plenty and cheap. A Coal Bank, of superior quality, is opened on the premises, used for the Steam Engine, and for sale to the neighborhood. Terms accommodating—for further particulars, enquire of Abishai Way, of Pittsburgh, or the owner, on the premises, near Beallsville.

JOSEPH ARMORER.

January 15—1s&w3t

FOR NASHVILLE.

THE substantial and fast running Steam Boat BOSTON, J. Brickell, Master, will depart for the above Port, on the first opening of the River.

☞ For freight or passage, apply on board, or to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.,
Jan. 15.—tf. *Water street.*

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Stand. Also, for Rent, several Building Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

TO LET,

A COMMODIOUS Dwelling House, pleasantly situated, on the Fourth street road, nearly opposite to the Fort Pitt Glass House. Possession from the first of April. Apply to
Jan. 15.—w7t. ROB'T WATSON.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1833: Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 66 Number Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,480
112	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,720
1990	20	39,200
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK.

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to upwards of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

Jan. 15, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 26th January, 1833. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. 66 No. Lottery: Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,800
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,800
112	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,720
1960	20	39,200
15400	10	154,000
45760 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
Jan. 15, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 2, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 26th January, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty-Six Number Lottery.—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	3,000	3,000
100	1,000	100,000
16	500	8,000
56	100	5,600
56	80	4,800
112	50	5,600
112	40	4,480
224	30	6,680
1960	20	39,200
15400	10	154,000
45770 tickets.		$366,080

Tickets, $10 00 | Halves, $5 00
Quarters, 2 50 | Eighths, 1 25

Sylvester has again sold, at his office in Nashville, Combination, 7, 34, 38, a splendid prize of $10,000. Those who want $10,000 or $20,000 in the above scheme, must apply in season, at SYLVESTER'S, Fortune's chosen Agent, Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

January 15, 1833.

European & American Agency,

MORE PARTICULARLY WITH GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE undersigned intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on a *Fourteenth Tour,* through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And will return to Pittsburgh, about the first of December, 1833.

Many years ago he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances could be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received; lands, houses, and tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances, and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificates; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestui que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c. &c.

If required, reference can be given in every part of the United States, and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

'JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.'
Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1832.—tf.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD

Edgeworth Ladies' Seminary.

SINCE the establishment of this Institution, so many others have sprung up in the neighborhood, supported by so much talent, by such respectable patronage, and which have afforded, in such flattering terms, so many advantages that great pleasure cannot but be felt in announcing that the arduous exertions here used continue to receive undiminished marks of public approbation.

Of late, much has been said, and much stress has been laid upon what is called manners, etiquette, fashion, ton, and the like. As it is not easy to know what may be meant and expected, it seems expedient to say a few words on these points, to prevent disappointment. Good manners, in *in the main,* are thought to be the fruit of mental culture—where the head and heart are right, manners will be also right. Hence, every care is taken to improve the mind, and cultivate the heart. It is believed that genuine politeness will always emanate from a mind regulated by religion, dignified by knowledge, and softened by benevolence. The pupils are taught to set little value on mere exterior and finery, to appreciate economy, sedulously to avoid any approach to those manners, at present too much in vogue, the excellence of which consists in disguising selfishness and anger, by artificial acquirements, and affected kindness. They are instructed to aim at such a character as shall never sacrifice sincerity at the shrine of fashion; as shall stand aloof from the very atmosphere of deceit—a character whose intelligence cannot be duped, whose virtue scorns every kind of duplicity, and whose happiness consists in contributing to the enjoyment of others. If this object be attained, it will be through the heart and affections of the pupils, as coercive means are not used.

There are, indeed, as regards manners, certain rules of *minor* importance, established by the usages of society, the observance of which adds much to the grace, harmony, and enjoyment of social intercourse—these minutiæ receive deserving attention.

The course of studies pursued is dictated by a due regard to what is unequivocally useful. Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, and the Belles Lettres; Botany, History, Ecclesiastical and Profane, Ancient and Modern, will be made, as far as is practicable, to go hand in hand. Chemistry, Electricity, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, and other branches of Natural Science, will be taught by experimental lectures, for which purpose a philosophical apparatus, has been procured. The elements of Astronomy will be explained by means of an Orrery, but a knowledge of Geometry and Trigonometry will of course precede the study of the more abstruse parts of that science.

Music, on the Piano and Harp; Drawing, in all its branches; Painting in Oil and Water colors, are taught by teachers of tried competency—some of them have received their education in this institution. Needlework and embroidery will likewise be attended to.

The additional, complete, and comfortable apartments contemplated, and alluded to in the advertisement of last year, are finished. Many years' exertion, and much money, besides all the profits realized by this successful Institution, have been expended to bring about what is now presumed to be a state of things worthy the approval of friends and the public.

M. OLVER.

Braddock's Field, near Pittsburgh, Pa.
January 8, 1833—w3t.

TWO STRAY COWS.

TAKEN up, on the farm of the Subscriber, in Wilkins township, near Wilkinsburgh, on the 20th December, 1832, Two Stray Cows—one with Red and White on the back and belly—supposed to be six or seven years old; with short tail: the other is brindled, with short horns; supposed to be six or seven years old; both of them are dry. No other marks perceivable. The owner can have them again by proving property and paying charges. WILLIAM MENTIRE.

January 4, 1833.—w3t*

PITTSBURGH

STARCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Partnership which existed between the subscribers was dissolved in April last. All persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to Alexander Ferguson; and all persons indebted to them are required to make immediate payment.

ALEX. FERGUSON,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.

August 7—tf

Piano Fortes, Musical Instruments, and German Goods.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

NO. TWENTY-FOUR WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for Sale, *Piano Fortes,* among which are some of the celebrated *Vienna* and *Leipzig* Manufactories, famous for their superior tone, easy action, and general workmanship: of these a steady supply will always be had, and orders can be filled at short notice.

Musical Instruments, consisting of Violins, Violoncellos, Clarinetts, Flutes, Horns, Bugles, Trombones, Fifes, Flutes, Bassoons, Flageoletts. All these being obtained *direct* from the manufactory, can be sold, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible prices.

Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments, at *reduced* prices; together with all other articles in the musical line.

Also, a variety of *German Goods.*

Dealers in the above articles, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

July 24, 1832.—1y1&2wal.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, on Tuesday, the 3d instant, *a Gold Head Breast Pin*, with two small Diamond Jetts. The finder, leaving it at this office, will receive the above reward, and the thanks of the owner, as to him it has more than its intrinsic value.

January 11, 1833.—3t

LOTS! LOTS!!

THE following Valuable Lots are offered at Private Sale, until the first of February next, and if not sold then, they will be offered at Public Sale, viz:

4 Lots in Fifth Street, adjoining the Mansion House.

20 Lots in Penn street, beginning at the corner of Wayne.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on B. Darlington, who will show a plan of said lots, with the terms.

Fittsburgh, January 8, 1833.—tf

FOR SALE,

THE MANSION HOUSE of the late Alexander Johnston, Jr., Esquire, deceased, now in the tenure of S. Colwell, Esquire.

WILLIAM HAYS, } *Exr's.*
JOHN SNYDER, }

Jan. 4, 1833.—tf

FOR RENT,

THE HOTEL in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, now occupied by Mr. Samuel Mackey. Possession will be given on the first of April next.

☞ Apply to H. M. WATTS,
At his Office, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 8, 1833.—tf

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. march 9—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling House lately occupied by O. Ormsby, Esq., deceased, in St. Clair township, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, together with the buildings and gardens appurtenant. Possession will be given immediately.

Also—A Commodious Dwelling House, on the south side of the Monongahela river, above Birmingham, belonging to the Estate of O. Ormsby; together with sufficient ground for a Garden, on which there are a number of excellent fruit trees.

Apply to
CHARLES S. BRADFORD, *or*
HENRY M. WATTS.

Dec. 25—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE

THE Subscribers offer for sale, a number of Tracts of first rate Land, situate about 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh, in Cunningham's district, in Deer and Indiana townships, about from one half to three miles from the Allegheny river. The land, generally, is well timbered, with Walnut, White Oak, Hickory, Locust, &c.; well calculated either for grazing, tilling, fruit, &c; abounding in fine springs; Deer creek and Cedar run pass through part of it; Stone Coal has been discovered on some of it; several of the tracts have been tolerably well improved, the products of which are readily sold in the Pittsburgh Market. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on Mr. John Neff, who resides near the land, and will show it, and make known the terms of sale. Title indisputable. For further information, call on or address S. MILES GREEN, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa., or EDWARD B. DORSEY, near Alexandria, Huntingdon Co. Pa., Agents for the Executors and legal Representatives of Edward Bartholomew, deceased.

January 4—4w

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 12th January, 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers.—Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000 is	$20,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14 790
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Sylvester has again sold, at his office in Nashville, Combination, 7, 34, 38, a splendid prize of $10,000. Those who want $10,000 or $20,000 in the above scheme, must apply in season, at SYLVESTER'S, Fortune's chosen Agent, Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

January 1, 1833.

TO LET,

THE New Three Story Stone Front Building, on the south side of Wood street, being the second east of Diamond alley. ☞ Enquire of NEVILLE B. CRAIG.

January 4, 1833.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1, for 1833: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 12th January 1833. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	1,505	1,505
5	1,000	5,000
5	500	2,500
5	400	2,000
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
35	100	3,500
51	50	2,550
51	40	2,040
51	30	1,530
102	25	2,550
102	20	2,040
1479	10	14,790
11475	5	57,375
34220 tickets.		$136,880

Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

Jan. 8, 1833.

TO LET,

THE two Three Story Brick Houses, near the South East corner of the Diamond, now occupied by Samuel Cooper and Henry Stafford.

ALSO,

Five Rooms over the Stores at the corner of the Diamond and Market street, suitable for lawyers' offices. Enquire of

JAMES B. IRWIN.

December 28—tf

A Convenient Three Story Dwelling House, situated No. 29, in Fourth, between Market and Ferry streets, is offered for sale. The premises are convenient, and the central situation of this dwelling to the business part of the city, renders it a desirable property to any person wishing to purchase.

☞ For particulars, apply on the premises.

Dec. 28, 1832.—1mcp

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, held at Pittsburgh, on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1832. before the Judges of the said Court—William Armstrong, Guardian of Eliza Catharine Armstrong, James Armstrong, Margaret Elenor Armstrong, Rebecca Logan Armstrong, Mary Agnes Armstrong, and Hugh Armstrong, Minors, under the age of fourteen years, will expose to public sale, by public vendue and outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the third Monday (21st day) of January, 1833, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, to wit:—the claim of said Minors to one undivided half of a tract of land, containing three hundred and thirty-nine acres, situate in Elizabeth township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of Isaac Wycoff, John Walker, and Philip Smith; being the same tract of land which was at one time vested in Hugh Davidson, deceased, Grandfather of said Minors. Terms at sale.

[By the Court.] WM. M'CLURE,
December 21—ts *Clerk.*

25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;
In store, and for sale, by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE Dwelling of the Subscriber was entered last night, and property to the value of *One Thousand Dollars*, consisting of the following articles of Silver were taken:

1	Large Massive Bread Tray;	
1	do do	Coffee Pot;
1	do do	Pitcher;
1	do do	Sugar Bowl;
1	do do	Wash Bowl;
1	do do	Cream Jug;
1	do do	Soup Ladle;
6	Silver Pint Mugs;	
17	do	Desert Spoons;
11	do	Table do
8	do	Tea do
4	do	Salt do
2	do	Butter Knives;
1	Patent Lever double cased Silver Watch.	

All the larger articles of Silver Ware were manufactured by Fletcher and Gardner, of Philadelphia, with square base, and set on claw feet, with the initials of the manufacturers' names on the bottom, and are unusually heavy.

A small Counting Desk, containing a quantity of valuable papers, was also broken open, and a Note of $100, on the Branch of the U. S. Bank, Pittsburgh, taken therefrom.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.

Allegheny, Dec. 13, 1832.

☞ The papers of the city are requested to copy the above.

Book and Stationery Store.

M. P. O'HERN,

HAVING purchased the entire Stock of CRAMER & SPEAR, in the *Bookselling and Book Binding* business, will continue at the old stand, No. 54, Franklin Head, Wood Street, where orders for every variety of Book and Job Printing and Bookbinding will be received and executed with neatness and despatch.

On hand a large assortment of School, Chap, and Miscellaneous Books; also, Stationery in all its variety.

Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. ☞ Rags taken in exchange for Books and Paper.

N. B. *Steam Boat Books and Merchants' Account Books* Bound and Ruled to any given pattern, on the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.

☞ The Subscribers very respectfully recommend the Patronage of their former Customers to their Successor, M. P. O'Hern, at their old stand, Wood street.

CRAMER & SPEAR.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 13, 1831.

JOHN BLAIR,

Furrier & Cap Manufacturer,

NO. 136 LIBERTY STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above Business, in the house formerly occupied by Wm. Morgan, Hatter, next door to W. Closey's Shoe Store, a few doors from the corner of St. Clair street, where he is manufacturing all descriptions of *Men's & Youths' Cloth, Leather, and Fur*

CAPS

Of the latest Fashions, suitable for this season of the year; made of the best materials; well adapted for merchants and others, and sold cheaper than any establishment in the United States, and forwarded to all parts of the country.

He has at present on hand a Large Supply of

Men's	Boys'
Lustre Seal Caps;	Russian Octagon Tops;
Sea Otter do	English Flush do
Black Hair Seal do	American Opera do
Brown do. do	Belgian Signet do
Gray do. do	Jackson Patent do
Cloth.	*English Turbans,*
German Swag Tops;	Of Lustre Seal;
French Tiara do	Chinchilla;
English Baloon do	Cloth, Velvet;
American Rifle do	French Merino, &c.

Leather Opera, Round & Octagon, of various shapes.

N. B.—Will receive, in a few days, a large assortment of Furs, viz: Pelerines, Cloak Collars.

December 4.—1y

Pittsburgh Foundry.

THE Subscribers have lately enlarged their Foundry, on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield streets, where the whole of their Castings will henceforth be manufactured. By the arrangements made, they are enabled to make every description of work in their line, in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. They have constantly on hand, a large variety of ornamental and plain STOVES and GRATES, Ovens and Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sad Irons, Bark Mills, and Wagon Boxes, Plough Castings, and almost every article connected with their business, which can be found in the western country.

If more convenient to their customers, orders may be left at the old Jackson Foundry Warehouse, on Liberty street, where an assortment of ware is kept.

KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & CUDDY.

☞ A general settlement of accounts is desired at the end of the year. Legal process will be resorted to, for the collection of all debts due 2 months, and unpaid on the 20th of January.

December 14—4w

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

China & Queensware.

PEPPARD & CALLAN, importers, No. 37 Wood street, are receiving, in addition to their spring stock, a very general assortment of NEW PATTERNS, of a superior quality of ware.

DINING and TEA SETS, mantel ornaments, with plain and Cut Glass, at moderate prices.

June 22, 1832.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Exchange Establishment,

NO. 68 WOOD STREET.

Zanesville	1	Michigan	3
Muskingum	1	Pottsville	1
New Jersey	1a2	Chambersburgh	1
Delaware	1	Wilksbarre	1½
Virginia	1	Lake Erie	2
New England	2	Painesville	2
South Carolina	3	New York	1½a2
North Carolina	5	Scioto	3
Louisiana	5		

GEORGE A. COOK,
Aug. 17. Exchange Broker.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.

may 4, 1832—tf

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

R. B. CURLING & SONS, grateful for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they have considerably enlarged their factory; and having associated with them Mr. H. HIGBY, under the firm of CURLING, HIGBY & CURLINGS, they respectfully solicit a continuance of former favors.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 21, 1832.—tf

New Hardware Establishment.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are now opening, at *No* 58, *WOOD STREET*, a very extensive and choice assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c.,

of the latest importations, which they offer to country merchants and others, on at least as good terms as they can be purchased in any establishment in this city.

WALLACE, HOWE & CO.

Pittsburgh, September 21, 1832.—3m.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. march 19—tf.

☞ LOOK HERE, FASHIONABLES!

YOU have, for a long time past, been inquiring of me for the New Style SWAG TOP CAPS. Now, take notice, I have this day received, from Philadelphia, a small lot of

SWAG TOP CLOTH CAPS,

Of various Colors and Sizes. Call soon, or "you'll be a day after the fair."

S. J. SYLVESTER,

Corner of Wood and Fourth streets, or next the Exchange, St. Clair street.

☞ A large assortment of Common Caps, suitable for the country trade, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Oct. 19

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of DUNN & O'NEIL, are desired to call and settle their accounts immediately, as legal means will soon be taken for their collection; and all persons having claims against the said firm, are notified that an assignment has been made, for the use of all the creditors, and they are requested to present their accounts for settlement. All persons, wishing to settle, are desired to call upon Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., in the Diamond, or on the subscriber, in East Liberty, either of whom can inform them of the terms of the assignment.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1832. *Assignee.*

Lots for Sale or Lease.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on accommodating terms, a few Lots of Ground, containing about Ten Acres each.

Also, for Rent, from the 1st of April next, Thirty Acres of Land, well watered, and enclosed with board fence, having thereon a good Brick Dwelling House, with suitable offices—all of which is handsomely situated near East Liberty—5 miles from the city.

☞ For terms, and further particulars, apply to the proprietor, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JAMES LAUGHLIN.

December 7, 1832.—tf

SOUVENIRS FOR 1833!

THE TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOUVENIR, embellished with 20 engravings.
The London Forget Me Not, with 11 engravings.
The Pearl, with 9 engravings.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
No 44, *Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh*

Nov. 9.—tf.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes giving temporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradually increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in all cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by
H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,

THE dwelling, at present occupied by the subscriber, No. 29 Irwin's Row, Liberty street. Enquire of John Irwin, or the subscriber,

J. R. LAMBDIN.

ALSO—An Office in the Museum Building, corner of Market and Fourth streets. Enquire at the Museum. Nov. 27—tf

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞ For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.

April 13, 1832.—tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash.

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, No 42, *Market street.*

July 31.

JAMES R. LAMBDIN,

Portrait & Miniature Painter,

(No. 29 IRWIN'S ROW, LIBERTY STREET,)
PITTSBURGH.

☞ His friends, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to call and view specimens.

September 21—tf

NEW COACH

MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, still being associated, inform the Public, that they have enlarged their COACH MANUFACTORY, and will execute all Orders in their line, with promptness, and *in eastern style*. Having none but first rate Mechanics, and a good assortment of Coach Materials, they can furnish, at a short notice,

Post Coaches, Coaches, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.

☞ REPAIRING done with dispatch.

JOHN HISE.
SAM'L C. COLE.

☞ New and Second Hand Carriages and Gigs always on hand, for sale or barter.

November 23.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

NO. 41 WOOD STREET.

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

ALEXANDER & RUFUS, a Treatise on Church Government, by the late Dr. Anderson—only Edition in the United States—for sale by M. P. O'HERN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

London & American Annuals.

SYLVESTER has just received a supply of all the different London and American Annuals; together with a choice collection of Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Apply at corner of Fourth and Wood streets, December 25.

JOHN D. MAHON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FROM CARLISLE, Pa.

HAVING removed to Pittsburgh, will attend to the business of his Profession, in the several Courts of Allegheny and the adjacent Counties. ☞ Office, No. 44 Fourth street, near Market. Pittsburgh, Nov. 6—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Duty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

march 22, 1831.—tf

NEW MUSIC,

AT HALF PRICE,

Twelve and a Half Cents a Sheet.

GO FORGET ME, why should Sorrow; On Hudson's Side; Innocent Mirth; Wreath of Love; When Temperance; Yon Rose Tree; Lovely Mary; Love thee, yes, too fondly truly; O then I thought of thee; Live Lone; Idols Mio; Spring time of year; Clar de Kitchen; Alice Gray, with vars.; O'Cara Memoria, by Hunter; Buona Motte Amato Care; Swiss Boy, with vars., by Andrews; Le Rano de Vaches; Ov. Mansaniello.

GUITAR MUSIC.

The Wish; Blithe as the hours; Sul' Margine My Sister Dear; Cotillions, by Tolbeoque; Le Souveni: Weber's last Waltz, with vars.

No. 9, Fifth street.

SMITH, PETERS & Co.

July 17—tf

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

PRESSED GLASS KNOBS.

THE subscribers, having purchased from the New England Glass Company the exclusive right to make Patent Pressed Glass Knobs west of the Allegheny Mountains, hereby caution all persons against making, buying, or selling the same, except such as are manufactured by the Patentees, or

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

May 9 1832.—tf

Prints, Fancy Stationery,

SCHOOL BOOKS, VISITING AND PLAYING CARDS.

ENGRAVINGS of every kind constantly to be had at Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

Also, on hand, a general assortment of Stationery and School Books, together with various kinds of Toy Books; all of which will be sold cheaper than at any other place in Pittsburgh.

Print Dealers will be supplied at a large discount. Oct. 23

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.

December 4, 1832.—tf

A FEW Copies of the old Edition of the Dictionary of the Bible, published by Cramer & Spear—*Brown's Notes*, complete in two vols. For sale low, by M. P. O'HERN.

Franklin Head, Wood street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1832.—6m.

TO BE LET,

THE two New Four Story Brick Store Houses, on the corner of Market street and the Diamond. For terms, apply to JAMES B. IRWIN.

September 18.—tf

BAIRD & BALDWIN.

Shipping and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

NO. 7 COMMERCIAL ROW.

☞ *Refer to*—
ALLEN & GRANT, *Pittsburgh.*
C. MACALLISTER, Jr. & Co., *Cincinnati.*
A. G. JAUDON & Co., *or*
MACALLISTER & YORK, *Philadelphia.*
WHITALL, JAUDON & Co., *or*
YORK, MACALLISTER & Co., *New Orleans.*

July 10, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and arthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

HEALTH ALMANAC FOR 1833.

THE HEALTH ALMANAC, for 1833, with Maxims and Rules for the Preservation of Health. Just received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Also, for sale, as above, English and German Almanacs, of different kinds, by the gross, dozen, or single one. Sept. 14—tf

New Works.

THE Comic Offering; or Lady's Melange of Literary Mirth, for 1833, illustrated by numerous designs; edited by Miss S. H. Sheridan.

The Amulet; a Christian and Literary Remembrancer; edited by S. C. Hill, for 1833.

Religious Souvenir; a Christmas, New Year's and Birth Day Present, for 1833.

Boswell's Life of Johnson—The Life of Samuel Johnson, L. L. D., including a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides; by James Boswell, Esq., a new edition, with numerous additions and notes; by James Wilson Croker, L. L. D. F. R. S., in 2 vols.

The Signs of the Times; as denoted by fulfilment of Historical Predictions, traced down from the Babylonish Captivity to the present time; by Rev. Alexander Keith, Minister of St. Cyrus, Author of "The Evidences of Prophesy:" in 2 vols.

The American Citizen; the Right of an American Citizen, with a Commentary on State Rights, and on the Constitution and Policy of the United States; by Benjamin L. Oliver, Counsellor at Law.

The Excitement; or a Book to induce young persons to Read, containing Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations.

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